

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN OHIO.

ARREST FOR HARBORING SLAVES.

United States Marshal Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29, 1857.
Deputy United States Marshal Churchill and eleven assistants left this city last Tuesday, to arrest four persons in Mechanicsburg, Chambers County, this State, charged with harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago. The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of habeas corpus was taken out, but before it could be served, the United States officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the bounds of the county. Another writ was taken out in Green County and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large crowd of citizens. The United States officers resisted, and several shots were exchanged, but finally the United States officers were overpowered, taken prisoners, and brought to Springfield for trial for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The greatest excitement prevailed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The United States Marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of United States officers at Springfield, but the nature of the instructions received in reply has not yet transpired. Judge Lovitt, U. S. District Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the United States troops will be called out.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29, 1857.
SEVENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.
Mr. Painter of Tennessee offered a substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery, as follows: Resolved, That the Presbyterian Church will not allow any of her preachers to preach in Slaveholding States without being subject to annual reports and examinations from the General Assembly.

Mr. Painter said we wish to know what the Assembly are going to do, and whether by continuing adoption from the North. If it is the intention of the North to say, we will have nothing to do with you, it is best to adopt this resolution at once.

The subject was then postponed indefinitely. Approval of the Synodical records of Mississippi was also postponed.

The report of the Central American Educational Society was read.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Education was concluded and the report adopted.

The Standing Committee on Education reported its approval of the Ashmun Institute.

Mr. Carter of Ohio presented another substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery, calling upon the Presbytery of Lexington to rectify its position sustaining slavery.

Mr. Carter's substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery was taken up, which called on Mr. Cleveland, of Kentucky, who read a document, giving as the position of the Church South, the belief that American Slavery is an appointment of God, on the same footing with the family relation.

Mr. Searrett, of St. Louis, said that he and his associates (not in that paper) belonged to the Northern side of the question.

Pending a motion to adopt the substitute, the Assembly adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel, Capt. Ludlow, arrived here yesterday from Bremen and Southampton. Her news was anticipated by the Arabs. She brought no passengers from Southampton, on account of the onerous requirements of the Passenger Act, in its application to steamships not engaged in the mail service.

The new steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. D. L. Wilcox, arrived in Coves Roads on the evening of the 13th, at 6 o'clock, having accomplished the voyage from New-York in a little under 10 days. She encountered foggy weather from New-York to the southeast edge of the Banks of Newfoundland, and strong gales from northwest to north-east, with high seas, from thence to the latitude of 11 degrees.

The Vanderbilt passed a large iceberg in lat. 43, 45; long. 43. She passed the British East Indianman Princess Royal, in lat. 48, long. 10, 35.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Quaker City, from Havana May 25 arrived here yesterday.

It was rumored at Havana that Santa Anna was expected to arrive there in a few days, on his way to Mexico, under Spanish protection.

The British mail-of-war brig Arab, Penn, Commander, sailed from Havana on the 25th.

The United States schooner Varina, (surveying), Breeze, commander, left for Key West on the 24th.

The sugar market remains at high rates—as advised. Stock—300,000 boxes at Havana, 90,000 at Matanzas. Exchange remains as at prior dates. Freight not improving. Havana continues very healthy.

The steamer Empire City, Griffin, from New-York, arrived at Havana on the 24th.

HOW THE EXCISE LAW WORKS.

The Herkimer County Commissioners have fixed the prices of licenses at \$30 and \$40.

The Orleans County Board have granted thirty-six licenses, at the uniform price of \$20 each. Twenty-five of these are for twelve to twenty. The fund realized amounts to \$1,080.

The Cortland County Board have decided to grant no tavern licenses. They have granted but five store licenses, which do not allow the liquor to be drawn on the premises, and of these there is but one in each town. That the operation of the law in Cortland County will be nearly equivalent to prohibition.

In Elmira the hotels pay from \$20 to \$30 for a license. Five only have been granted.

In Oswego the number has been limited to the four principal hotels and two drug stores.

In St. Lawrence county the Commissioners disagreed as to the place of meeting, which led to the resignation of the whole Board. In the mean time, there being no license granted in the county, no liquor can be legally sold. Virtually a prohibitory law is in force in St. Lawrence, whether it is constitutional or not.

The Ontario County Commissioners fixed the rates at \$30 to \$40 for taverns, and \$20 to \$40 for stores. They received \$1,300, which goes into the County Treasury.

The Madison county Board granted about a dozen tavern licenses, but would give none to groceries except to sell for "medical and medicinal purposes." There was no one application for a license in the village of Canastota.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.—The Washington Union contains the following notice of Mr. Reed's appointment: William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China. The appointment of Mr. Reed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, although officially communicated to him only yesterday, will not take the country by surprise. Mr. Reed arrived in this city on Wednesday evening last, and will leave in the course of a few days for Norfolk, where the new steamship Minnesota was ordered to meet and convey him to the scene of his future labors.

FROM TURK'S ISLANDS.—By the British bark Pearl have Turk's Island papers to May 15. Rain had fallen but did not do so much damage as was anticipated. Several cargoes of salt had been gathered on Turk's Island and the neighboring islands, and the ships were again unladen. The stock throughout the island was about 20,000 bushels. Price 9 to 10 cents.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a son of William Law of Orange County, aged 7 years, was kicked on the forehead by one of his father's horses, fracturing his skull and driving some of the bones 1 1/2 inches into his brain. He was brought home insensible, when Dr. N. K. Freeman was called to attend him. The Doctor removed 14 pieces of the skull, affording immediate relief.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF WALKER.

From a gentleman occupying an official position who has just arrived from Gen. Mora's camp in Nicaragua, we have obtained the following additional particulars in relation to the surrender of Walker and his forces. A day or two before the surrender, Gen. Mora's scouts intercepted a letter from Walker to Capt. Payson of the little schooner Granada, directing him on the arrival of the steamer Sierra Nevada to seize her, await his coming with his men, and that they would then proceed at once to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and after staying upon all the available property then to set fire to the town. Punta Arenas is the principal seaport town of Costa Rica, and at the time there were over 100,000 quintals of coffee stored there awaiting to be conveyed away, and no force present to protect it. Gen. Mora's fears were excited lest this scheme should succeed. While he was deliberating upon what course to pursue in the matter, Capt. Davis, at the request of Col. Titts, arrived at the allied camp to make arrangements for taking Walker and his men away. He made various propositions to Gen. Mora, and the allied Generals were called together to consult upon the matter. Still fearing the success of Walker's scheme to seize the Granada, and the fact of the allied troops having suffered much from the cholera by the desertion of the Nicaraguan quota since the battle of Rivas, and believing Walker would be able to cut his way through to San Juan del Sur, Gen. Mora agreed finally to allow Walker and sixteen of his officers to go on board the sloop-of-war St. Mary's as prisoners of war. Capt. Davis then went to Walker's camp at Rivas and informed him that he had orders from the American Government to seize the schooner Granada and deliver her up to the allied Generals—that Walker's only hope of escaping was to accept the terms proposed, as the allied troops were daily expecting additional reinforcement. Walker at this time was reduced to three males and two dogs for food. Walker objected strongly to the terms of surrender, but finally complied. He insisted that this surrender should be made in the form of a convention. To this proposition General Mora replied that he would not degrade the name of Central America, by putting his name as General-in-Chief of the allied forces, upon a paper with that of Walker; if Walker chose to accept his word of honor pledged to Captain Davis, that his offer would be carried out honorably, he would give it and see him and his men safe out of the country. If not he would continue the siege. Walker accepted the terms, and was sent down to San Juan del Sur, under the escort of Gen. Zavalla of the allied troops, who saw him and his officers placed on the St. Mary's as prisoners of war. The Allies then entered Rivas, and seized all the munitions of war there, including a large quantity of arms and several pieces of ordnance, &c. During the progress of the capitulation, Gen. Henningsen was led blindfolded by Capt. Davis to the house which forms the headquarters of Gen. Mora, at Cuatro Esquinas. Capt. Davis, in the interview with Gen. Mora, was exceedingly pressing that Gen. Mora should come out and receive Henningsen, but he refused, saying he could not receive a bandit chief, and he desired to avoid any unpleasantness which might arise by telling Gen. H. that to his face. There are at the present time over 800 of the filibusters in Costa Rica, mostly sick and wounded. They are dependent entirely upon the charities of the Government and people there.

Arrangements have been made by the Costa Rican Government to keep the San Juan River, and the whole Transit route open in future for commercial purposes. All the old points along the river have been refortified, and new fortifications are being erected at other places, all of which will be strongly garrisoned. It is almost certain that all that portion of Nicaragua south of the River San Juan Lake Nicaragua, and a line west of Granada to the Pacific, will soon be annexed to Costa Rica, the people being desirous of thus accomplishing this result; and already the Costa Rican Government gives a material guarantee to the world at large that she will hold the river and prevent in future any further attempts to establish filibusterism in Central America.

We learn that Mr. Webster, the agent of the Costa Rican Government in this country, and through whose prompt, energetic and judicious action and executive skill the Costa Ricans accomplished their successful coup de main in the seizure of the San Juan River, and who has since attended to the interests of that Government here, has received special dispatches from President Mora, announcing the termination of the war.

THEATRICALS IN HALIFAX.—Mr. Sothern, of Wal-lack's, opens his own Theater in Halifax about the 23d of June. The building is entirely new, has cost about \$10,000, and is elegantly fitted up; the stage is finely stocked with all the requisite scenery, furniture and other extrinsic aids which assist to make up the attractiveness of theatrical representations. As Mr. Sothern's company is composed chiefly of New-York artists, the Halifaxians will have an opportunity of seeing some first-rate acting. Mr. Sothern is favorably known to the theater-goers of this city as a capable and careful actor. As a manager his career is yet before him, and he has the best wishes of a host of friends for his perfect success.

KILLED BY A CITY CAR.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at the Sixth Ward Station House upon the body of the man killed the night before by being run over by a Second-avenue car in Oliver street. From the testimony it appears that his name was Valentine Feller, a German Catholic priest, formerly residing at Greenburg, Pa., but during the past two weeks he had taken charge of a German Catholic Church in Newark. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received by a Second-Avenue Railroad car, No. 29, in Oliver street.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A laborer, whose name was not ascertained, was run over and instantly killed by one of the Newark special trains at an early hour yesterday morning, near the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, about a mile north of Williamsbridge. The deceased was walking on the track and in getting out of the way of an up train of the Harlem railroad, stepped over to the down track without observing the approaching train on the New-Haven road, and the engineers both gave the alarm in time for him to avoid the casualty, and checked the steam, but without effect.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE ARRESTED.—Two young men by the names of Thomas Smith and Thomas McGuire, were arrested in this city on Thursday night, by officers of the Seventh Ward, as fugitives from Philadelphia, where they are charged with committing a robbery to the amount of \$1,100. One of the Philadelphia officers came on last evening for the purpose of taking them back to the Quaker City for trial, the accused having consented to accompany the officer without waiting for a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Col. James L. Orr of South Carolina is now in Kansas.

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. Lentz, at Hastings, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and stripped of almost its entire stock of goods. No clue to the thieves has yet been obtained.

THE NEWBURGH TRAGEDY.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

The Murdered Woman Recognized by her Husband

SHE WAS THE WIFE OF A FRENCH NEGRO.

THE MURDERERS SUSPECTED.

The Newburgh murder is seemingly no longer so much of a mystery. The hitherto impenetrable cloud which hung over the terrible deed is clearing away, and the painful doubt has been relieved by at least the identification of the body of the murdered woman. The good people of Newburgh, so long in a perfect fever of excitement over the murder, had relaxed into their usual quiet, and the subject had ceased to be the all-engrossing topic of thought and conversation, except with the persevering Coroner and Sheriff. People generally had come to the conclusion that the deed must never be enrolled upon the catalogue of mysterious events; but not so thought Coroner Fenton, who, with untiring exertion, continued his efforts to get more light upon the subject, until he has, at last, without doubt, succeeded in fixing the identity of the unfortunate victim, if he has not discovered a clue to the perpetrators.

Our reporter yesterday visited Newburgh and learned all the circumstances connected with the late developments; but the Coroner, with a commendable determination to prevent the public disclosure of such facts as might tend to defeat the ends of justice, placed an injunction of secrecy upon certain matters, and we are therefore unable to give an account of all the evidence and suspicions in the case. Such facts as we are permitted to publish we present below.

For several weeks past the Coroner had been in receipt of letters from different parts of the country, some of them making inquiries for the circumstances of the murder, some making suggestions, others asking for descriptions of the murdered woman, and still others of an anonymous character, directing his attention to this place and that place as probable localities where he might find either the friends of the woman or some clue to the murderers. In fact, so numerous have been this latter class of communications, that it became evident that there was a systematic attempt made from some quarter to mislead his investigations. So apparent did this become, that he set about finding out the starting-point of these letters, and succeeded in satisfying himself that they all emanated from one locality, although dated and mailed at different points.

About two weeks ago, however, the Coroner received a letter from a man in Lowell, Massachusetts, which he deemed worthy of consideration. The writer represented that his wife was missing, and gave such a description of her, accompanied with such a statement of circumstances as to her last known whereabouts and associations, that the Coroner determined upon seeing him and making further inquiry. The letter bore, evidently, an anonymous signature, but the Coroner answered it, and telegraphed to the Postmaster at Lowell to "spot" the person that called for it, and then, in company with the Sheriff of Orange County, he started for Lowell himself. Upon arriving there, he was somewhat astonished in learning that the author of the letter was a negro named Thomas Brown. Strange as it seemed to him that a white woman should be the wife of a negro, an interview with Brown, and an extended inquiry among those who had known him for years, satisfied the Coroner that he (Brown), had not only married and lived with a white woman, but that there was sufficient probability of the murdered woman being his wife to warrant the bringing him on to Newburgh to see the body and give his evidence before the jury. After some persuasion, Brown consented to accompany the Coroner, and they arrived in New-York on Monday last. Here the Coroner for some reason left him in safe keeping, and, going on to Newburgh himself, sent Officer Clark down the next day after him. On his way up with Officer Clark, Brown stated some facts in relation to his wife's death and other marks upon the person which were found to correspond with those upon the body.

He was taken to the Cemetery day before yesterday, and was shown the body, which was taken from the vault for the purpose, and on his examination stated distinctly and positively that he had no doubt whatever that it was the body of his late wife, who had been for some time missing. A scar on one eyebrow he previously said would be found there, and said it was a burn from a lighted cigar. He has a dagger-shaped, taken some two years ago, which, on being examined with a glass by those who saw the body on its first discovery, is thought to have a striking resemblance. The under-clothing found on the body, he says, he has no recollection of—in fact, his recollection of what materials or color these articles consisted of. In regard to a peculiarity in the fastening of these garments, which our readers will remember was remarked upon at the time of the discovery, he stated on his way up that his wife fastened her clothes in that peculiar manner.

Coroner Fenton summoned his jury on Thursday, and, in secret session, went into a thorough examination of the negro. We give such portions of his testimony as the circumstances will permit. He stated that he was married in 1850 by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan; his wife's maiden name was Catherine Ashbell; he was born in the Province of New-Branswick, and he spoke of her as a white woman, during the first year of her marriage she left him and went to New-York; he was absent some two weeks, he went after her, and she returned with him; since that time they had resided together until the 26th of last January; in March he heard she was in New-York, and he went there after her; he found her living in furnished rooms, at the corner of Orchard and he, thinks, Canal street; she was living with a man named John McLaughlin; a white man; he seems to have had some difficulty with this man, and Brown caused his arrest and had him brought before the Court on a charge of abduction; Judge Osborn dismissed the complaint, Brown says, "because he was a nigger." He and his wife remained in New-York for several days, and finally agreed to return to Boston together. By some means, however, they missed each other, and he went on by the boat, and she came by the cars next day. This was the 17th of March. She stayed in Boston until the 23d, when she returned to New-York on "business." Brown said this business was in relation to a trial of her on a charge of grand larceny. He did not know who was the complainant. A man by the name of Sparks was her bail. He saw his wife on board the car, and had not seen her since. On the 25th of April he had a letter from her in which she speaks of some money matters, and says her trial is soon to come off. This trial caused her a good deal of anxiety, and she had remarked to him that if she was ever safely out of the matter, she could bid defiance to all her enemies.

Before she left Boston the last time, she said she was afraid this larceny trial would cause her a good deal of trouble. It is proper to add that Brown's testimony in regard to his wife being on trial for larceny, under the name of Catherine Ashbell is corroborated by a memorandum procured by the Coroner from the New-York District Attorney. He stated that his wife had never borne children, but had been at one time pregnant, and that a miscarriage was caused by her lifting a heavy tub. While they were together in New-York threats had been made against him, and there was an evident desire to have him out of the way. He believed that it was dangerous for him to remain in New-York. On being asked why this was the case, he replied that certain persons in the city who were well known as desperate characters were aware that his wife had made him acquainted with some of their operations. He gave to the jury the names and residence of several persons whose presence is deemed important, and Officer Clark was sent to locate them.

New-York to procure witnesses whose attendance is deemed essential. Up to 7 o'clock last night Mr. Clark had not returned, but was hourly expected.

Brown's fears that his wife had met with foul play were first excited by reading in the papers a description of a woman found murdered near Newburgh. He had written to her three times without obtaining any answer. He went on to New-York, and inquired for the letters but did not obtain them.

Our reporter had an interview with Brown and found him a man of uncommon intelligence for one of his race. He is about 6 feet in height, well built, and has a pleasant and affable address. He is a Frenchman by birth, being a native of Marseilles, and speaks the French language fluently. He resided in England for some time, and for three years was in the French Army. He seems at one time to have been a resident of New-York, but for some years past has lived in Boston, where he was at one time in the clothing business, and afterward kept an eating house at the corner of Portland and Sulbury streets.

For the last two or three months he has lived in Lowell, where he had a school for teaching his spelling and fencing. The Coroner ascertained in Boston that he had once been a man of considerable wealth, and for a long time had a clothing store in that city. He is allowed his liberty in Newburgh, and seems to have no disposition to avoid the investigation.

The Coroner's jury are expected to proceed with the investigation at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The Newburgh News, in speaking of Brown and his wife, says: "If he is correct in his conclusion, and he is very positive, the fact of an apparent white woman being married to a negro, under the circumstances, does not militate against his convictions. The French Canadian had not the same prejudicial against color as prevail with us, and it has been often remarked that the body indicated an infusion of African blood. Her hair bore marked indications of a cross of the races. And there are other strong probabilities as to the correctness of this conclusion, which very likely will come out in the course of the inquiry."

NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This venerable body held its sixty-seventh Anniversary last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at Greenport, Long Island. The Rev. Z. Grenell of Port Jervis presided. The Rev. J. W. Holman of New-York, the missionary sermon. The Rev. Messrs. Orrin Dodge, J. W. Ballard and Thos. Armistead, D. D., addressed the Assembly on behalf of the Missionary Union, the Publication Society, and the American Bible Union. The Rev. J. W. Holman of New-York, the missionary sermon. The Rev. Messrs. Orrin Dodge, J. W. Ballard and Thos. Armistead, D. D., addressed the Assembly on behalf of the Missionary Union, the Publication Society, and the American Bible Union.

The returns from the thirty-six churches connected with the Association, show an aggregate membership of about 6,000 persons. Two new churches were received into the fellowship of the body, viz: East Brooklyn, the First Baptist Church, and the North Church, New-York, the Rev. John Q. Adams, pastor.

After the termination of the services, and while delegates were returning homeward, it was arranged to hold a voluntary conference of the members of the Association for religious, social, and moral improvement. The call for the meeting was signed by most of the delegates in attendance.

Greenport is a charming village at the tip end of Long Island, the eastern terminus of the Long Island Railroad. Its growth is not rapid, and it would appear to be far from the beauty of its situation, and natural advantages of its position. The hospitality of its inhabitants was marked, and a resolution of thanks passed by the delegates showing their just appreciation of the good things of this life, as well as of the life to come.

Sunday School Convention was organized in connection with the Association, by the adoption of a Constitution, and the election of the following officers: President—Chris. T. Goodwin, New-York; Vice-President—Jas. W. Chalmers, Brooklyn; Secretary—J. W. Holman, New-York; Treasurer—S. C. Sillcock, Brooklyn; Visiting Committee—William A. Hildman.

The object of the Convention is the promotion of the Sunday School interest within the bounds of the Association, by the circulation of such books, tracts, and other religious literature, and by frequent visitation and conference among the members.

NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned at Burlington on Thursday. During the proceedings a debate occurred respecting the proposed new constitution of the Convention, now in the hands of the Convention. By the regulations laid down by the canonical law, it is now enjoined upon every parish to make a collection, once a quarter, for missions, which is expended under the Bishop. Finally, the canon on the subject was altered so as to read: "The collection shall be made once a quarter, for missions, which is expended in every 'church' once a quarter, for missions." &c.

A change was made in the canon respecting the Bishop's salary—requiring each parish to be assessed 10 per cent on the amount paid to the rector. The Episcopal Fund has reached the amount of \$10,315. Church offerings for the year, \$9,000. The Convention has also received a report from the Jersey City diocese, which has been stated that this diocese is in a state of suffering previous to his death. Messrs. Chambers and Van Rensselaer presented a memorial from the Rev. Mr. B. B. Smith, of Jersey City, which was referred to the Committee. The memorial was in relation to a collection made in every "church" once a quarter, for missions. &c.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Parochial Schools were accepted, but after some discussion the motion of acceptance was reconsidered, and the subject referred back to the Committee, which was enlarged by the addition of the Rev. Dr. Maban and Chancellor Williamson.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the Convention adjourned.

LOVE AND MURDER.—The people of Washington, Mo., were thrown into considerable excitement on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., by hearing that Mr. Wm. L. Hall had inflicted a fearful wound with a knife on the person of a young Mr. Bullock, of Union. The circumstances attending the case are as follows: Mr. Hall and Mr. Bullock, both being young men, had been paying their addresses to Miss S. B., a very worthy young lady living with her widowed mother in the vicinity of Washington. Hall had no doubt, the people believe, been jealous of Bullock, judging from the many insults that he (Hall) had been accustomed to receive from him. On the 17th inst., Bullock, being called to attend to his mother, who was ill, Miss B. was at Washington, and Mr. Bullock went with her to her mother's home. Hall having learned the fact, hired a horse, armed himself with a large knife and revolver, and proceeded as fast as possible to the residence of Mrs. Bullock, and there he found her. He seized her by the throat, and she, in her efforts to escape, fell from her seat and struck at Hall, who stepped back and drew his pistol. Bullock endeavored to raise his chair to defend himself, but found he could not use his arms. He believed in a manner that did not honor to her sex, and instead of fainting, as many would have done, used every exertion she could to save the unfortunate young man. She seized Hall's arm and held it, ordering Bullock to make his escape to a neighbor's house close by, which he did, bleeding profusely, when she was called to examine and dress his wounds. Hall went back to Washington, where he was next day arrested, examined before a Justice of the Peace, and required to give bail, which he did. At that time Bullock's wound was not considered mortal, but on examination afterward it was ascertained that the knife had penetrated to the heart. On Saturday morning, the 23d, he died. Hall was re-arrested and placed in safe keeping. Hall is the son of respectable parents who reside in Washington, and to whom his late conduct will be a heavy blow. Bullock's parents reside in Union. He was a young man of honorable character, and amiable disposition.

The hard case of a young widow with \$20,000, compelled to give up her property if she married again, has been going the rounds of the papers. To offset it, The Sandy Hill Herald relates how a gentleman residing in the town of Granville, Washington county, died recently, and willed his wife a handsome sum—\$20,000. His will was to be in cash, and he stipulated in his will that in case she remarried, the sum was to be divided equally between her and her husband. "May the grass ever be green upon his grave!"

The friends of the License Law in Troy held a meeting on Friday night to organize for its effectual enforcement and the prosecution of those who violate it.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SACRAMENTO, May 4, 1857.

The Legislature adjourned on the 30th ult., having been in session just four months. It passed in all 277 bills, among which that submitting to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution; that submitting to them also the State Debt question and the Stamp Tax law are the most important. The chivalry agitators have triumphed in the Legislature, and the people are called upon to vote for or against a Constitutional Convention, in which all kinds of fraud and villainy will be practiced. There is no fear that Slavery will be established in California proper by the new instrument that may be framed, for the people would not indorse it, but the State will be divided up into three, and a strong effort will be made to engraft the peculiar institution on the Southern State. And not only for the sake of Slavery will the State be cut into pieces if the people shall favor a Convention, but for the sake of office.

Many Northern men and some Southern men as well as those who are not yet sanctified by the blood of the martyr, are in order that they may attain office. United States Senators, Congressmen, Collectors of Customs, United States Marshals, Surveyors and Land Agents, are not in such bad odor here as to deter the comorants from accepting them. And of course they must create the offices before they can hope to fill them. Speculators, contractors, bankers, seedy politicians, Slavery propagandists, the idle lobbyists, the doors of the dirty work in politics, and even some who claim to be reformers have united in favor of the Convention scheme. The bankers would have that clause in our present organic law prohibiting a paper currency eradicated—the speculators want the granting of special charters and prohibiting the Slavery—the contractors would wipe away that clause preventing the Legislature from heaping up our debt without limit, and the office-seekers want office. This combination is organized—it is kept together by self-interest, by "the cohesive power of public plunder," but the opposition to it is not organized yet. The good and the noble, those who have made and are making the State what she is in wealth and morality, the business men and producers, are not yet aroused to the importance of the issue. The Convention is not a form as it is one of the best, in fact the very best, take it all in all, in the Union; and it were a thousand times better to let it remain as it is, than trust its remodeling to a set of legal sharpers, broken down gamblers and drunken rowdies, such as generally compose a majority of the political assemblages of the dominant party. A few thousand dollars would bribe the whole crowd, or at least enough of them to insert any clause capitalists might dictate. I am inclined to the belief that a Convention will be called. The half of the people will not understand the question, and the dominant party, as it is one of their measures, will print an affirmative on their tickets, so as to insure success. If the subject could be fairly understood, and a separate box provided for the ballots upon it, my conviction is that there would be a large majority against it. But the tricksters to be feared are the State. The bill to "provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California and to constitute a committee to investigate the same," which passed near the close of the session, was approved on the 29th ult., the day before the final adjournment. It is to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election in September next. The Legislature was afraid to submit this question to the people, and was attempting to devise ways and means to liquidate the debt without submitting it to a popular vote, when the second constitutional opinion of the Supreme Court was given, suggesting most emphatically that in no other way than by a majority vote of the people could the debt be paid. However reluctant they were to trust the sovereigns in matters financial, they had no alternative but to do so. As the Democrats had not contracted the debt, it should be paid, and to make it more anxious to do so, they provided that the vote shall be on the ballot for State officers; that the words "Pay the debt" or "Repay the debt" shall be written or printed on the ballot for State officers. Some of the Democrats say that they will issue no ticket save those bearing the words "Pay the debt," while others say that they will have them all printed with the words "Repay the debt." It is a majority of the votes on this subject are in favor of paying the debt, the sum to be so paid is not to exceed \$3,000,000. Bonds for this amount, payable in twenty years, and bearing seven per cent annual interest, will be issued to those entitled to them at any time from Nov. 1, 1857, till Jan. 1, 1859. An annual tax of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of real and personal property in the State is to be levied and set apart for the payment of the interest and the redemption of these bonds, together with all moneys that may be received by the State from the United States on account of the civil fund, (moneys collected by the general Government from customs at San Francisco before the State was admitted into the Union, amounting to between \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000). This law if it shall be approved by the people, it is, it says, irreparable until principal and interest shall have been paid to the uttermost farthing. The claims entitled to be received and funded under this act are civil bonds of the State, issued under the funding acts of 1851, '52, '53, '55 and '56, which are now out of date. Controller's warrants drawn in accordance with law for civil expenses prior to January 1, 1857, and just or legal claims against the State which accrued prior to January 1, 1857, and which may be allowed and audited by the Legislature. \$3,000,000, and an interest of \$500,000, making in all a debt of \$3,500,000. The Republicans, though having no hand in the creation of this illegal debt, will at their State Convention resolve that it should be paid, and they will vote as they resolve. The Democrats will be divided on that subject as on others; and whether repudiation will or will not prevail in their Convention is yet in doubt. They will take the popular side, if they know it; and I have no doubt, if the people were canvassed, that repudiation is popular with the masses. The villainy, the bare-faced swindling and open stealing of those in power have disgusted the thinkers with office-seekers of the Chivalry, Know-Nothing or any other name, and they are unwilling to tax themselves to feed, and to help the hungry maws of public plunderers.

The late Legislature, which may be held forth to the world as a model of corruption, passed a "stamp tax," fully as onerous, and it may become as odious, as that against which our fathers rebelled. If it does not sink its supporters into the depths of political perdition, then taxation is a virtue. It was and is a Democratic measure, and that party is fully entitled to the honors belonging thereunto.

The California appointments have given intense dissatisfaction to the Broderick wing of the party. Their enemies are not loud but deep. When Broderick was elected Senator—when Gwin published his manifesto acknowledging his indebtedness to Broderick for the honor of a reelection, and asserting that hereafter he would have nothing to do with the disposal of Federal patronage in California—these Broderickites were in high place. A day or so before this manifesto appeared, Broderick's friends were rabid in their efforts for electing him and their enemy, the wily and unfaithful Gwin; and when Broderick was asked why he did it without consulting with them, and was told that many of them were raving mad against him for it, and he replied, "Let them rave, they will cool down in a week. I dared not tell them that I was going to elect Gwin, for they would have opposed it; but they will soon see that I have taken the responsibility for their benefit—to secure for those who have stood by me the offices"—this had a soothing effect on the nerves of the anxious, and the fact over Gwin's own signature renewed their confidence in "King David." It was a master-stroke of policy. They said none but the bold, shrewd, far-seeing, decisive and all-conquering David would have thought of or could have performed such a splendid coup d'état. He had humbled Gwin to the dust, said they, they had him as his vassal in chains to Washington; had destroyed his and his lady's influence; there had made him in fact an automaton.

Some, it is true, doubted that Gwin would keep his word—as written pledge not to interfere in the appointments; but they were consoled by the assertion that "if he did not Broderick" would shoot his head off." So matters jogged along till the appointments came, and lo! there is not a Broderick man among them all; nay, on the contrary, his bitterest enemies have secured the most important places. Even John Bigler, who was twice Governor of the State, who carried the State Convention for Buchanan, in opposition to the hosts of Chivalry—John Bigler, a friend of the President, a native of the same State—John Bigler, who stomped Pennsylvania for Buck and Kent, who had been twice Governor of that State, and who was the President's own choice for the position, was not elected. He came back to defend himself to say, if possible, his character. He made promises, and has not performed them. Gwin has sold him like a sheep in the shambles, and he has not "shot the top of his head off." So hurried was Mr. Broderick to get here, that he tarried not in San Francisco. The ocean steamer arrived in the morning, and he took the river steamer in the afternoon for Sacramento, telegraphing in the mean time to his friend Butler that he would be up in all haste. His friends have been caressing with him every day since, and he has informed them that he must go back to Washington indorsed by the Democracy of California—indorsed by the approaching Democratic State Convention. This has been even out almost publicly, and the consequence is that both sides are preparing for a beautiful row